

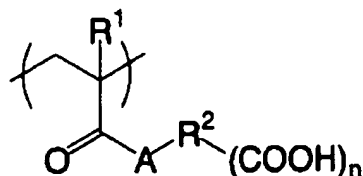
## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

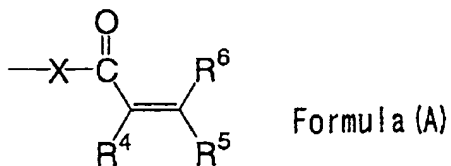
### **LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

**Claim 1. (previously presented):** A polymerizable composition comprising a binder polymer having a repeating unit represented by the following formula (I) and a repeating unit having a radical-polymerizable group represented by the following formula (A) or (C), an infrared absorbent, a polymerization initiator and a polymerizable compound,

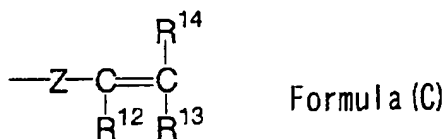
Formula (I)



wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R<sup>2</sup> represents a linking group which includes one or more atoms selected from the group consisting of a carbon atom, a hydrogen atom, an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom and has a number of atoms of 2 to 30; A represents an oxygen atom or -NR<sup>3</sup>- in which R<sup>3</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of 1 to 5;



wherein  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, or a monovalent substituent; and X represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or  $N-R^{15}$  in which  $R^{15}$  represents a hydrogen atom or monovalent organic group;

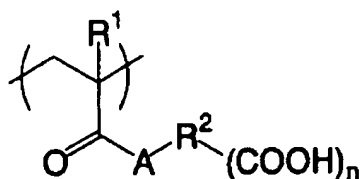


wherein  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  each independently represent a hydrogen atom, or a monovalent substituent; and Z represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or  $N-R^{15}$ , in which  $R^{15}$  represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group.

**Claim 2. (previously presented):** The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein the number of atoms constituting a skeleton of the linking group represented by  $R^2$  in the binder polymer having the repeating unit represented by formula (I) is 1 to 30.

**Claim 3. (currently amended):** A planographic printing plate precursor comprising a support having disposed thereon a photosensitive layer that contains a polymerizable composition comprising a binder polymer having a repeating unit represented by formula (I) and a repeating unit having an amide group; an infrared absorbent; a polymerization initiator; and a polymerizable compound:

Formula (I)



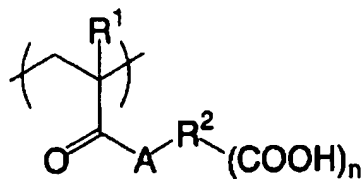
wherein  $\text{R}^1$  represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;  $\text{R}^2$  represents a linking group which includes one or more atoms selected from the group consisting of a carbon atom, a hydrogen atom, an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom and has a number of atoms of 2 to 30; A represents an oxygen atom or  $-\text{NR}^3-$  in which  $\text{R}^3$  represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of 1 to 5.

**Claim 4. (original):** The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein a molecular weight of the binder polymer is 2,000 to 1,000,000.

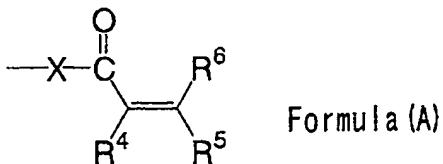
**Claim 5. (previously presented):** The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein a glass transition point (T<sub>g</sub>) of the binder polymer is 70 to 300°C.

**Claim 6. (previously presented):** A planographic printing plate precursor comprising a support having disposed thereon a photosensitive layer that contains a polymerizable composition including a binder polymer having a repeating unit represented by the following formula (I) and a repeating unit having a radical-polymerizable group represented by the following formula (A) or (C), an infrared absorbent, a polymerization initiator and a polymerizable compound,

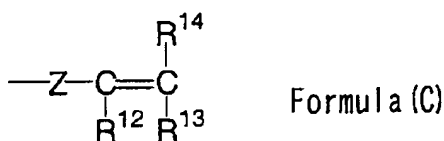
Formula (I)



wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R<sup>2</sup> represents a linking group which includes one or more atoms selected from the group consisting of a carbon atom, a hydrogen atom, an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom and a sulfur atom and has a number of atoms of 2 to 30; A represents an oxygen atom or -NR<sup>3</sup>- in which R<sup>3</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and n represents an integer of 1 to 5;



wherein R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> each independently represent a hydrogen atom, or a monovalent substituent; and X represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or N-R<sup>15</sup>;



wherein R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> each independently represent a hydrogen atom, or a monovalent substituent; and Z represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or N-R<sup>15</sup>, in which R<sup>15</sup> represents a hydrogen atom or a monovalent organic group.

**Claim 7. (previously presented):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the binder polymer is used in combination with a binder having an acrylic backbone-chain or a urethane binder.

**Claim 8. (previously presented):** A method of forming an image comprising providing a planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, and

exposing the planographic printing plate precursor to a laser beam having a wavelength of 300 to 1,200 nm.

**Claim 9. (original):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization initiator is a radical generating agent selected from the group consisting of onium salts, triazine compounds, peroxides, azo-based polymerization initiators, azide compounds, quinonediazide, oximeester compounds and triarylmonoalkylborate.

**Claim 10. (original):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 9, wherein the radical generating agent is an onium salt selected from the group consisting of an iodonium salt, a diazonium salt and a sulfonium salt.

**Claim 11. (original):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the polymerization initiator is included in an amount of 0.1 to 50% by mass relative to a total solid content in the photosensitive layer.

**Claim 12. (original):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the the polymerizable compound is included in an amount of 5 to 80% by mass relative to nonvolatile components in the photosensitive layer.

**Claim 13. (original):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, further comprising a thermal polymerization inhibitor.

**Claim 14. (previously presented):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 13, wherein the thermal polymerization inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of hydroquinone, p-methoxyphenol, di-t-butyl-p-cresol, pyrogallol, t-butylcatechol, benzoquinone, 4,4'-thiobis(3-methyl-6-t-butylphenol), 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol) and a primary cerium salt of N-nitrosophenylhydroxyamine.

**Claims 15 - 20 (canceled).**

**Claim 21. (previously presented):** The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein  $R^2$  in formula (I) represents an alkylene group or an arylene group.

**Claim 22. (previously presented):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein  $R^2$  in formula (I) represents an alkylene group or an arylene group.

**Claim 23. (previously presented):** The polymerizable composition according to claim 1, wherein a repeating unit having an amide group is contained in the binder polymer.

**Claim 24. (previously presented):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein a repeating unit having an amide group is contained in the binder polymer.

**Claim 25. (previously presented):** The planographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein the photosensitive layer has a developing velocity of 80 nm/sec or greater at unexposed areas with respect to an alkaline developer having a pH of 10 to 13.5, and the alkaline developer has a permeating velocity of 100 nF/sec or less at exposed areas.